Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL. IX] TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1809. [No. 2428.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 1.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

number 21.

FOR FREIGHT,

The substantial and fast sailing
SHIP
AURORA,

ISAAC RAND, Master:

Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 25,000 barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon as permission can be obtained, having her crew on board. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle,

Who have for sale, afloat,

2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the fisheries.

Also, just landed,

75 tierces fresh Rice,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do. Writing do.
100 boxes No. 1 and 3 Chocolate,
10 do. Windsor Soap,
6 casks Sperm Oil
30 casks Malaga Wine,
100 bolts Ravens Duck,
1 bale Hops,

Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar, Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks Lime.

March 2. d

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company*, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning.

March 3 d

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained $ 1,086
Former gain, 21,144

Total $ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.

Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.

Feb 27.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber,

A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.
Womens' and girls' do. do.
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.
Cranberries.
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.
Tamarinds.
New-England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.

March 1.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg Virginia Jan. 1—3.

NOTICE.

AN advertisement appeared in the Alexandria paper on or about the month of March, 1807, signed by John Thomas Ricketts, William Newton, and John Mills, jun. mentioning that the copartnership of Ricketts, Newton & Co. was dissolved, and desiring all persons indebted to said copartnership to make payment, and those who had claims to make application to William Newton, as he was authorised to settle the affairs of said firm, or words to that effect—

Now be it known, that for good and weighty reasons I do hereby withdraw the authorisation from *William Newton*, to collect the debts and settle the affairs of the firm of *Ricketts, Newton* and *Co.* and I prohibit any person or persons indebted to the copartnership of *Rickets, Newton* and *Co.* from making payment to *William Newton* or to *John Thomas Ricketts*, jointly or severally; and, that any person or persons who shall make any payment or settlement with *William Newton* or *John Thomas Ricketts*, with both or either of them, jointly or severally, will act at their own risk and peril.

John Mills, jun.

February 20. d2w

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.

February 17. d3m

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to [illegible]

February [illegible]

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 25.

[CONTINUED.]

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Mr. *Eppes* said that this was a proposition which he hoped might unite all parties in the house. It authorised the President to demand the recal of the injurious acts of the belligerents, and on a refusal it declared that we would use all the force which we possess against the decrees and orders, which under whatever aspect they could be viewed, were calculated to produce total ruin to all the great interests of the country. The bill under consideration, he feared would afford no relief to the Southern country; their produce would still be lying on their hands. And indeed take three dollars a hundred from the price of tobacco, (as the orders in council do) and the cultivation of it is out of the question. If we allowed Great Britain to say that we shall not trade without coming and paying her a tax, where would be the limit to her extortion? If we were such dastardly wretches as to permit her to tax at will the great staples of the country could it be supposed that she would ever allow us hereafter even to be the carriers of our own produce? Whatever present relief the bill might afford to the shipping interest, ruin would ultimately fall on every man who had any thing at stake in the country. If we took no means to resist taxation he should be compelled to believe that what had been said was correct; that "*the majority cannot be* KICKED *into a war.*" And if some such measure as that proposed was not adopted the assertion would stand as a damnable record to future ages. If we should hereafter be refractory, a foreign nation ought therefore not to send troops but men armed with whips to scourge us into obedience.—He concluded by saying that he hoped the House would agree to postpone the consideration of the subject till Monday, that the amendments might be printed.

Mr. Crowell also expressed his approbation of the proposition. There must be one of two intentions in the house, either to glide smoothly down the current of submission or to take a higher ground, which must be war. Could it be believed, that if Great Britain maintained her system of excluding our commerce from the ocean, or subjecting it to heavy taxation, war was not inevitable? No man could conceal this fact from himself or from the nation.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* wished to offer an amendment to the amendment, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the house on the subject of fighting. For this purpose he moved to amend the bill as *to authorise the president forthwith to use the public force, &c.*

Mr. *Masters* opposed the postponement; he hoped the business would be finally concluded to-night.

The question being taken by Yeas and Nays on Mr. *Eppes'* motion for the postponement of the further consideration of the subject till Monday, there were for it 60—against it 60.

The house being equally divided, the speaker decided in the negative.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* wished to postpone the consideration of this amendment, so as not to delay the progress of the bill. The Speaker declared that a part of a subject before the house could not be postponed.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* rejoiced in the opportunity of registering his vote for war. He observed that the embargo must be considered as perfectly failing except as the precursor of war. We had a much greater hold now on the belligerents than we should ever have again. We had changed the balance of the ledger completely during the embargo. They had before an immense property of ours in their hands; we now had of theirs. Permit the embargo to be removed, and they would again have the same hold on us, and we should not go to war next session. Rather than give them notice that we meant to make war upon them at a certain time, he would seize all their citizens and set them to work on our fortifications—act the Algerine to them.—Their governments played the Algerine on us, and would not we do the same to them? He would seize every thing but the funds. If the house could abandon our rights in this manner, when every square foot of our ground was laid under contribution, they deserved to be scoffed at by the world.

Mr. *Gardenier* declared the amendment offered by Mr. J. G. Jackson, to be unconstitutional; because the power of declaring war belonged to Congress, and was a power which they could not delegate.

The question being about to be put on Mr. Williams's amendment, a division of the question was called for so as to take it first on striking out—

Mr. *Randolph* observed, that he should vote for striking out, to destroy the hypothetical character of the proposition. If we were to have war at all it ought be direct.

Mr. *Eppes* observed that the proposition of Mr. Jackson was not contingent, but complete. It authorized the president to say to each nation "withdraw your orders or decrees." If not, it was war and immediate war. Means for it were at hand; nothing was wanting but spirit on the part of the house to use them.

Mr. *Lyon* was in favor of striking out. If we were to have war he wanted to have the first blow.

The question on striking out a part of Mr. Jackson's motion to make way for Mr. Williams's amendment was negatived by yeas and nays, 67 to 56.

Mr. *Jackson* renewed his motion for postponement—for it 61, against it 61. Another count being called—for it 64 against it 62. Another count being called for, tellers were named by the Speaker, who reported that there were for it 62, against it 63.

Mr. *Burwell* moved that the bill lie on the table. For it, by yeas and nays, 64 to 63. The Speaker (Mr. Varnum) observed that the subject had been so long under debate and so many questions had been taken on it that he felt compelled by duty to vote the in negative. So the motion was lost.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* moved an adjournment. For it by yeas and nays, 57, against 70.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* moved to strike out the words in *italic* in Mr. Jackson's motion and insert "*to adjust the disputes with the*"—For the motion by yeas and nays 25, against 94.

Mr. *J. Montgomery*, moved to adjourn—Yeas 50, nays 70.

The question was next taken on the *first section* of Mr. Jackson's amendment as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs W. Alston, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blount, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Eppes, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Holland, Holmes, Howard, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Kenan, Love, J. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rea, of Pen. Rhea of Ten. J. Richards, Sawyer, Say, Seaver, Smilie, Shaw, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Taylor, Troup Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Bacon, Barker, Blake, Boyd, J. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Gardenier, Gardner, Garnett, Gray, Green, Harris, Heister, Helms, Hoge, Humphreys, Ilsley, R.S. Jackson, Jenkins, Kelly, Key, Lambert, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Lyon, Macon, Masters, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, Milner, J. Morrow, Moseley, Mumford, Newbold Quincy, Randolph, M. Richards, Riker, Rowan, Russell, Sloan, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Trigg, Upham, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck, Wilbur, D. R. Williams, A. Wilson, N. Wilson, —74.

Mr. *Fisk* entering after his name was called, was not permitted to vote. He wished to vote in the affirmative.

No question was taken on the remaining sections offered by Mr. J. G. Jackson.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 1.

The following is the resolution laid on the table yesterday by Mr. *Dana*.

Resolved, That it is proper to make provision by law to allow merchant vessels of the United States to be armed for defence in voyages to ports of Europe or the West Indies or Atlantic coast of America, and accordingly to furnish the documentary evidence which may be proper in any such case to manifest the defensive character of the armament allowed; and at the same time by law to require securities for the vessels respectively, that they will not proceed to any port known to be actually blockaded, nor carry articles contraband of war to the dominions of a belligerent power, nor violate the laws or treaties of the U. States or the rules of public law by them acknowledged, but will observe the instructions which may be given by the president of the U. S. for preventing all such violations, and that due satisfaction shall be made for all damages and injuries if any should be committed contrary to the tenor thereof.

A bill from the Senate making further provision for the corps of engineers, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

INDIAN TRADE.

On motion of Mr. *Newton*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 54 to 17, on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes—Mr. W. Alston in the chair. The bill being gone thro' was reported to the house, and ordered to a third reading.

COURTS OF THE U. STATES.

On motion of Mr. *Marion*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 40 to 31, Mr. W. Alston in the chair, on the bill supplementary to an act for establishing the courts of the U. S. [The bill proposes an alteration in the time or manner of holding the courts of S. Carolina.]

Mr. *Love* proposed an amendment to the bill, declaring that the laws of the several states shall be the rules of proceeding in all judicial proceedings in the courts of the U. States, provided that it shall not affect any process on behalf of the U. States.

Messrs. Taylor and Kelly objected to the introduction of a general provision, embracing such an important principle, into a law for a special purpose—a principle too the propriety of which was at least questionable.

Mr. *Love* advocated his motion. He adverted to the laws passed in different states for suspending executions for a time. He did not express an opinion on the principle of suspension; but whatever might be his opinion of the principle, he wished it to be extended to the federal courts in those states, for the sake of equality and consistency in judicial proceedings.

Mr. *Love's* motion was negatived by a considerable majority.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. *Love* renewed the motion which he made in committee.

Mr. *Gholson* advocated the motion at some length, and went into an examination of the laws of the U. States on the subject of judicial process and of the decions under them, particularly of a late decision of the Chief Justice that the law of a state (Virginia) for suspending executions should not be the rule of proceeding for a federal court whilst all other state laws not contravening the laws or constitution of the U. S. were binding on it.

Mr. *Dana* moved to strike out the provision excepting from the operation of the amendment all process in behalf of the U. States. Ayes 30, Noes 50.

Mr. *M. Clay* conceived the decision of the judge mentioned by Mr. Gholson to have been erroneous; and all that was asked was that the decision should be reversed by an explanation of the meaning of the law of the U. States; that a judge should not have it in his power to put up the law with one hand and put it down with the other. Under this decision, a merchant to whom money was due in the state in which he resided, had nothing to do but to assign the debts to some one in a neighboring state, and there bring suit on it, and evade the law of the state. The foreigner too had advantages over the citizen of the state, as he could recover debts and obtain execution on the judgment, when the citizen was denied the right.

Mr. *Gardenier* offered an amendment to Mr. Love's motion, to this effect: *that no citizen of one state which had passed no law for suspending of executions should be prevented from obtaining money in a state where such laws had been passed.* For it would be unjust to enable the citizens of one state (as Virginia) to refuse payment to their neighbors in another state (as Massachusetts) were compelled to make payment.

Mr. *Rowan* opposed Mr. Love's amendment, as going to approve the different laws on the subject—and he deprecated all innovations of the judicial system, where the necessity for amendment was not decidedly apparent.

Mr. *Gardenier's* motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. *Love's* motion was then negatived by yeas and nays, 67 to 25.

The Yeas were, Messrs. W. Alston, Bassett, Blackledge, Blount, Burwell, Butler, Clay, Deane, Eppes, Garnett, Gholson, Goodwyn, Holmes, J. G. Jackson, Jones, Lewis, Love, J. Montgomery, J. Morrow, Newton, Nicholas, J. K. Smith, Southard, Stanford, A. Wilson.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading. And it was accordingly read a third time and PASSED nem. con.

The bill supplementary to the act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, was read a third time and PASSED nem. con.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill for extending the time for making payment for the public lands of the U. States, was read a third time and passed, 48 to 25.

THURSDAY, *March* 2.

The bill to prevent any person from taking foreign licence to navigate to any part of the world, was ordered to a third reading. Much other business was done, of minor importance.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

REFLECTIONS

ON THE LATE NEWS FROM SPAIN BY THE WAY OF ANTIGUA.

[*Furnished by an obliging Correspondent.*]

THE just solicitude, which is felt by all the true friends to the rights and independence of mankind, for the fate of those nations who are now contending for their existence against the arms of the conqueror of Europe, will be a sufficient excuse for our devoting a portion of our paper to the examination and comparison of these unpleasant and distressing rumors.

Perhaps no period of the late eventful war in Europe, ever excited, or more justly interested the feelings of the nations yet unsubdued.

And it may be added, that among the other important effects of this contest, one of the most valuable to our country, is the discrimination which it affords between the two parties, into which we have unhappily been divided.

While one part of our citizens, true to the principles of civil liberty, which they have always cherished, have beheld the cause of Spain and Portugal as essentially connected with their own independence, and with that of the world at large. Another portion, who have *professed* themselves the champions of the rights of man, but who have united their interests with those of France, and who have equally rejoiced in her successes, under whatever form of government, and under whatever pretences she may have attacked the rights of other nations, have uniformly approved and applauded her conduct, and gloried in her triumphs as if they were their own.

In the early part of the Spanish struggle against oppression, they affected a sort of coyness in expressing their opinions, and while they contented themselves with intimating their fears that Spain must fall, and while Mr. Jefferson ventured even further to suggest "it was a mere struggle for power," all discerning men perceived their real attachment to the cause of the *great usurper of Europe.*

Rumours of successes, like the present, induce these people to throw off the mask, to discover the native deformity of their principles, and to avow, that they consider the success of this tyrant intimately connected with their own base views.

It is not to be disguised that Spain and Portugal *may fall*—it would indeed be a phenomenon, if two feeble nations actuated even by the noble spirit of freedom, could withstand the conqueror of Austria, of Prussia and Russia, it would be a proof of the signal interposition of Providence, if he should raise up means so apparently inadequate, to check that ungovernable power, to humble that inordinate ambition, to resist those troops inured to carnage and victory, which have made a desart of the finest parts of Europe.

But whatever may be the fate of these loyal, brave and honorable nations, every feeling man, every lover of freedom, every friend to his country will have reason to be proud of the honorable sympathies, of the lively interest which he had taken in their fate.

If they must fall, and fall they certainly may, let us follow them with our tears, let us honor their valor, let us be proud of this last noble effort of the people of the continent, in resisting the progress of universal despotism.

We now proceed to examine the facts with impartiality, though we confess, not without sensibility and interest.

The mass of news we confess is great, and to minds not accustomed to compare with accuracy and precision, this *very mass* may be imposing. We think however, the intelligence reducible to very narrow grounds—we ask patience and candor in following our remarks.

The news may be divided into three classes.

1st, in order of time is that from Great Britain.

This may be laid out of the case; the latest date is of 13th December at which time they had not even a *rumor* of any battles, subsequent to those of Blake and Castanos, formerly given in our papers. But it may

be said, they were preparing transports to bring back their troops. The defeats sustained by Blake, the knowledge of the forces which Bonaparte had carried with him to Spain, would render this measure a prudent one. If no such preparations were made, and a long time is required for them, their troops might be compelled to follow the fate of Dupont and Junot. But one fact is certain, they *had not*, they could not have any news from the armies later than the letter of Mr. Scolley in the paper of last week, dated the 5th of December. They could not have had any intelligence from Madrid later than the 29th of November, of which date there exists a Madrid paper at which period no apprehensions of capture existed.

2dly. The second piece of intelligence we have receivd, is from an Antigua Journal of the 24th of January, the news in which depends on two pieces of intelligence. 1st a St. Kitts paper of the 17th January, which states, an arrival at Barbadoes of a vessel from Lisbon, bringing news from that place to the 10th Dec. the amount of which is "that a French force entered Madrid early in December, and that general Moore, with 36,000 men was *within one days march.*"

This is the only precise intelligence of that fact—It rests wholly on the rumor in the St. Kitts paper.

Against this we have letters from Cadiz, of the 5th and 6th of Dec. and a Madrid Gazette of the 29th of Nov. in which no fears are expressed.

The same Antigua Journal, mentions a subsequent arrival from Martinique, giving a rumor of the arrival of dispatches from Spain to admiral Cochrane, confirming the fact, of Madrid having been possessed by French force, but *denying expressly* the defeat of the Spaniards, in any serious battle. *It does not contradict the fact of sir John Moore's having advanced to the vicinity of Madrid.*

All the rest of the news from Antigua, composing two-thirds of the whole article, consists of the speculations and reflections of the editor of the Antigua Gazette, and is entitled to no more credit than this reasoning of ours, except inasmuch as the readers may discover more talent in it.

The third fact, and an important one it is, that a passenger now actually in New-York, declares, that on the 26th January, two days after the Antigua paper which gives this intelligence, dispatches were received at Antigua, (from which place he came) from admiral Cochrane, stating that sir John Moore had attacked the French army, in the neighborhood of Madrid, and after an obstinate battle, completely routed them with great slaughter. If any credit is to be given to this news, the following facts result.

1st. That dispatches were received by ad. Cochrane.

2dly. That the first account of these dispatches, published in the Antigua paper, received by the Circe, was merely *verbal.*

3dly. That if the passenger in N. York, is a man of credit and intelligence, *dispatches* were actually received there, of a battle, in which the British were victorious, and the cause of our friends in Spain, stood favorably.

How far the late rumor from Newfoundland may be thought to corroborate this account, as it contained many particulars, we leave to others to determine.

We cannot however help remarking that our positive news from Cadiz is so late, so unequivocal—our intelligence from Madrid is so unquestionable, that we have some hopes that all these rumors are founded *on Blake's defeats.* The West Indies have never proved the most correct sources of information.

We cannot dismiss this subject, without remarking, that for ourselves we never have doubted, we do not yet doubt the quiet, *temporary* possession of Madrid and Lisbon, by French troops, but if, as we believe, the Spaniards are united, and resolved to be free, we consider the conquest of that country not only not atchieved, but the conquest only begun, when their capitals shall have surrendered. The road to Madrid is thro' a champaign level country—the city is indefencible—the Spaniards cannot contend with the French on such a theatre—but if they are united, and determined to perish or be free, we must wait till we see them engaged in the fastnesses and Mountains of Spain; when Andalusia and Catalonia are completely subdued, we shall *then* say, the period has not *yet* arrived, when a just and avenging *Deity* has determined to arrest the progress of this scourge of mankind.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

BOSTON, *February* 28.

FROM HALIFAX.

Mr. Lee, from Halifax, has favored us with papers to the 17th inst. By British orders of council, dated Oct. 26th, the ports of *St. John, Shelburne* and *Halifax*, are declared open for importations from and exportations to the United States in British and American vessels. This order is in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed some time since. The British Brig Emulous, of 18 guns, capt. Stupart, has had a battle with a French corvette of 26 guns. The Emulous had 12 killed and 16 wounded. The Frenchman sheered off, and escaped. The frigate Juno, from France for Martinique, fell in with the British squadron, and remained with them two days, undiscovered, repeating all the private signals. When the squadron was off a harbor of Martinique, being conveniently situated, she suddenly made more sail, and ran in! *Incredible!* Several vessels from Guadaloupe for France have been recently captured by British cruizers. One cause of the delay of the Martinique expedition is said to have been a dispute between governor BECKWORTH and governor PREVOST, as to rank.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Feb. 23.

This morning his excellency Gov. Trumbull met both branches of the Legislature in the Council Chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

IMPRESSED with the importance of the communications which I have now to lay before you—prompted also by the concurrent petitions of a number of the citizens of this state, conveyed to me with their resolutions adopted in their several town-meetings, convoked for the purpose; and having had under my own consideration, the very alarming crisis of our national affairs, arising from a variety of measures adopted and contemplated by our national legislature, more especially from the permanency of the embargo, with the means resorted to for its more rigorous enforcement, and particularly the late law of Congress, passed on the 9th day of January last, containing many very extraordinary, not to say unconstitutional provisions for its execution: I have conceived the prospect so momentous and threatening, that I have not hesitated to convene the legislature of the state, at this unusual time, in order that they may have opportunity to consider and deliberate on the extraordinary situation into which our country seems about to be plunged, if not speedily prevented; and to devise such constitutional measures as in their wisdom may be judged proper, to avert the threatening evil.

It will be useful for the legislature to take a view of the various measures of the national legislature, during their present and preceding sessions, not only those which have immediate relation to the embargo, but other acts which have been and are under their consideration, affecting the rights, interests, welfare, and even the peace of the nation. Indeed it would be useful for the general good, if the state legislatures were often to cast a watchful eye towards the general government, with a view, candidly to consider, and judiciously discern, whether the powers delegated to the United States are not exceeded, or are so exercised as not to interfere with or counteract those which are reserved by the people for their own management. When under the direction of a wise and prudent discernment, a temperate caution—not an over jealous disposition such an examination will always prove a wholesome measure.

On the present occasion, it will be unnecessary for me to enter into any particular statement of our private sufferings, or the threatening aspect of our public situation in relation to the unprecedented acts of our general government, which are accumulating upon us. The individual feelings and experience of the members of this legislature, now convened from all parts of the state, will speak the private distresses which have been produced by these acts; and your general information will give you, gentlemen, a correct view of the dangers which impend our public interests, liberty, rights and property, arising from the same source. Despairing of substantial relief from any other quarter, the people are now looking with anxious solicitude and hope to the wisdom and direction of the legislature of their own choice; and seem confident that some mode may be devised to remove the pressure under which they are at present suffering. To your collected wisdom and prudence they submit the task—And may it not be hoped, that, with our united efforts, under a temperate, discreet and firm consideration of our situation and circumstances, we may be able, by the influences of Divine aid, to fulfil the just and reasonable expectations of our fellow-citizens? Whenever our national legislature is led to overleap the prescribed bounds of their constitutional powers, on the state legislatures, in great emergencies, devolves the arduous task—it is their right—it becomes their duty, to interpose their protecting shield between the rights and liberties of the people, and the assumed power of the general government.

Several communications will now be made for your consideration—among which you will observe a correspondence between me & the secretary at war of the United States—the particulars of this correspondence, with its object and its result on my part, will doubtless gain your most serious and solemn attention.

In all our deliberations on this momentous occasion, may the divine wisdom guide us in the path of duty, and lead us to the happiest results for the general good, the peace and security of the people.

J. TRUMBULL.

Extra Session, Feb. 23, 1809.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

Arrangements of the new Cabinet.

Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State.
Dr. Eustis of Boston Secretary of the Navy.
Paul Hamilton, Esq. of South Carolina, Secretary of War.
Albert Gallatin is continued as secretary of the Treasury.

John Quincy Adams, Esq. has received the appointment of Minister to Russia.

On Saturday James Madison in obedience to the voice of his country, assumed the duties of President of the U. S.

The dawn of day was announced by a federal salute from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton; and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. Such was the interest to be present at the Inauguration, that the whole area allotted to citizens in the Representative Hall was filled, and overflowing several hours before noon, the time assigned for that purpose, and it is computed that the number of persons surrounding the capitol unable to obtain admittance, exceeded ten thousand.—The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of the Representatives, Governor Milledge, the President pro tempore in the chair. Agreeably to arrangement the Senators were placed next to the chair, the late President of the U. S. on the right of the chair, foreign ministers and suite on the left, judges of the Supreme Court in front Heads of Departments on the right of the President of the Senate, members of the H. of Representatives on the floor, and various other places assigned for other public characters and for Ladies.

Mr. Jefferson arrived about 12 o'clock.—A short time before that hour, Mr. Madison left his own house, escorted by the troops of cavalry of the city and Georgetown, commanded by capt. Brent, and at 12 entered the representative hall, attended by the Secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the navy, the attorney general, and Mr. Coles, secretary to the late president, and introduced by a committee of the senate; when Mr. Milledge left the central chair, and conducted Mr. Madison to it. Mr. Madison then rose and delivered the speech given above.

The oath of office was then administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall; on which and as the president retired, two rounds of minute guns were fired. On leaving the capitol he found the volunteer militia companies of the district, nine in number, and in complete uniform, under the command of col. M'Kinney, drawn up, whose line he passed in reveiw, when he entered his carriage and was escorted home in the same way he came.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen and Mr. Jefferson among the number, immediately waited upon him, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed. The company generally, after calling on the president, waited on Mr. Jefferson to take a last farewell before his departure.

In the evening there was a grand inauguration ball, at Long's Hotel, the most brilliant and crowded ever known in Washington, at which the late and present President of the U. States and foreign ministers were present by invitation. The company is supposed to have exceeded four hundred.

Mr. Madison was dressed in a full suit of cloth of American manufacture, made of the wool of Merinos raised in this country, his coat from the manufactory of col. Humphreys, and his waistcoat and small cloth s from that of chancellor Livingston, the clothes being we understand, severally presented by those gentlemen.

[*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Fort Stoddart, February 17th, to a member of congress.

"Three vessels for Orleans are now detained at Mobille. Two of them contain supplies for the troops stationed here, and are detained, it is said, on account of the duties. The third is principally loaded for the Chactaw trading houses, and is detained because among the articles destined for that factory are one hundred barrels of gunpowder.

ERRATA.

In AURELIUS No. 1. published in yesterday's Gazette the words "*in some other hypothesis,*" in the 5th line from the top of the 2d column, having been inserted by mistake the reader is requested to reject them.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP
WILLIAM AND JOHN,
THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Master;
Burthen, 247 Tons.
AND

SHIP
GEORGE;
PETER WALKER; mast.
Burthen 220 Tons.

Both ships sail well, and are in order to receive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Madeira Wine in quarter casks.
Whiting in hogsheads.
March 7. d

☞ I HAVE now at the Centre Mills four breeding SOWS, with each a litter of young PIGS, which may be had on moderate terms for cash.

George Drinker.

March 7. eo3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Duckett & Clagett* being dissolved this day, by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Jacob Duckett, and those having claims against the concern will render them for settlement.

JACOB DUCKETT.
HANNIBAL CLAGETT.

The business will be continued by

JACOB DUCKETT.

March 7 6t

For freight or Charter,
The Ship Diana,

300 tons burthen, or 470 hogsheads tobac co.—For particulars apply to

John and Thomas Vowell,
OR
Daniel McClean.

March 4. 3taw2w

☞ HAVING an offer of succeeding to a Mercantile Establishment *with peculiar advantages* on my arrival at Saint Bartholomews, and from the encouragement of several friends I intend to transact business there on Commission.—Mr. *Joseph Riddle* is fully authorised to act for me in my absence.

JOHN GIRD.

MARCH 4. dtf

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncaster, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming, Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scolfield.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—an for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. Asaph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. M'Rea, C. C.

ary 18

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.

February 27.

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *November Term*, 1808.

James Patton, *Complainant:* vs. Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25. law2m.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

Loslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, *complainants,* vs. William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants,* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Grant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant William S. Grant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit: *November Term*, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants,* AGAINST William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay, *defendants,* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13. eo

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, *complainant,* vs. Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, *defendants,* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appaarance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA —to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

Camillus Griffith *complainant,* AGAINST Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased. *defendants.* } *In Chancery*

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewelin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit: *November Term*, 1808.

John Hartney, *complainant,* AGAINST William Hambly, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch, *defendants,* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hambly and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. 12wam.

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

☞ FISH.

I WILL contract for the delivery of any quantity of HERRINGS during the ensuing season, not exceeding 2,000,000, at my fishery six miles below Alexandria, for six shillings per thousand.—Bacon and all kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the Alexandria prices.—In large purshases a credit will be given to suit the times.

William H. Foote.

February 28. 3taw4w

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes
Coffee in bbls. and bags;
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson, *complainant,* AGAINST Theophilus Harris & Joseph Marle, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Theophilus Harris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly & the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris do appear here on the first day of July term next & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant, Joseph Marle, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Theophilus Harris, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit. *November Term*, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants,* vs. William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company, *defendants,* } *In Chancery*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,
AND
T. Brafhears,

Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.

February 9. eots

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 20 barrels } 1st and 2d quality *Muscovado Sugars,*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quatter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey,
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leipers, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, *A NEW WORK,* ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE *FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,* OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF THE *FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,* IN TWO PARTS: *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
0. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Catineau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language. VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. Any gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.